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REVOLUTIONARY FUNERAL HYMN RESOUNDS THRU CROWDED HALLS AS RUTHENBERG'S ASHES ENTER

Speakers Tell Story of Unceasing Devotion at
Great Meetings When Mourning Workers
Honor Leader and Promise to "Fight On"

To the solemn strains of the revolutionary funeral hymn, "You Fell as a Victim," the bronze urn containing the ashes of Comrade Charles E. Ruthenberg was carried on a red carpet down the aisle of Carnegie Hall last night, and placed in a casket of flowers on the platform where only a few months ago he had been a speaker at the memorial meeting for Eugene V. Debs. After the exercises there it was taken to other halls where workers gathered to commemorate their dead comrade and leader.

The platform at the first meeting last night was draped in red and black, and across the back were our comrade's last words, "Tell the comrades to close their ranks, to build the party. The American workers under the leadership of our party and the Kuomintang will win. Let's fight on." And below this, under a picture of Ruthenberg, was the slogan, "Fight on, we will win."

When the meeting opened, the Pioneers were seated in the front of the hall which was crowded to capacity and long before the scheduled hour had overflowed to Central Opera House and New Star Casino.

Sing International.
On the platform was the Freiheit Singing Society which began the memorial meeting with the International. Then as the audience continued standing, they began the funeral hymn and down the aisle came the procession headed by William W. Weinstein. Following him were the pall bearers, Ben Gitlow, Bert Miller, Alfred Wagenknecht, J. J. Ballam, Max Bedacht, Lovett Fort Whitman and Sara Burroughs, supporting the bier on which rested the urn containing Ruthenberg's ashes.

Behind them came Jay Lovestone, with the rest of the guard of honor, and the six comrades in red shirts who had been the escort from Manhattan Lyceum.

Sing "Our Leader."
The Freiheit chorus then sang "Our Leader," and the urn was placed on the left side of the platform with three of the pall bearers standing on each side.
Weinstein, who was the chairman at Carnegie Hall, gave a brief summary of the facts of Comrade Ruthenberg's life, saying, that "in the death of C. E. Ruthenberg, the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its general secretary, the party has lost its foremost leader, and the working class of the world has lost a stalwart fighter."

Knew Him Well.
Alfred Wagenknecht, who was introduced as one who had known Comrade Ruthenberg in the early days of his work in the socialist party in Ohio, said:
"Ruthenberg constantly fought for a better party for the socialist party and for machinery for a workers' government. He was never satisfied with the socialist party program and tactics. He was responsible for the anti-war resolution which was adopted by the socialists in 1917; and when this became a dead letter after war broke out, Ruthenberg took matters into his own hands, held a meeting in Cleveland and went to jail for a year." Turning to the urn which was resting on the platform, he said, "Ruthenberg, your ashes go to Moscow to

EXPECT BIG THROG AT OPENING OF I. L. D. BAZAAR TONIGHT, STAR CASINO

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE United States government is willing to help Nicaragua and no doubt the people of Nicaragua will feel as happy over the prospect of such assistance as a Chinese worker would over the promised aid of one of Chang Tso-Lin's headmen. Imperialist powers have always shown striking consideration for subject peoples. They are willing to protect them from other imperialisms and save them from themselves. They only stop short at getting off their backs.

MR. FREDERICK MOORE, special Times correspondent in China, is out for the lying championship of the world. Not many weeks ago we predicted that the high priced liars would soon be mobilized for the crusade.
(Continued on Page Two)

Quake Refugees In West Japan Starving

Damaged Railroads Fail to
Transport Food Enough

TOKIO, March 9.—Hundreds of refugees in the earthquake districts were facing starvation today, according to advices received here.

Handicapped by a partly demolished railroad system, the task of getting supplies and food to the affected areas is extremely difficult. Motor transportation to the stricken areas is impossible.

A gale, accompanied by a drizzling rain, was sweeping over the Sanin district today, bringing added suffering.

Many of the makeshift shelters have been blown down.

Conditions are said to be indescribable in the affected provinces. Rescue parties are digging into the smashed houses to get the bodies of the dead. The bodies are then piled in the streets and burned.

Not Doctors Enough.

The number of injured is overwhelming. Doctors and nurses are being rushed in from Kobe and Osaka and other centers, but they are not able to cope with the situation.

Relief and supplies are being sent from all parts of Japan, but transportation is wholly inadequate. Coolies are being used to pack in food over the devastated highways. They are packing supplies as far as ten miles in this manner.

Thousands Killed.

Kyoto prefecture police today issued a statement of casualties in their district. The report said that 2,275 persons were killed in the temblor which rocked western Japan, that 4,107 were injured and that 88 were missing.

The official report said that 5,934 houses had been destroyed in the district.

More than 7,000 houses were destroyed in the four provinces which suffered the heaviest damage. About half of them were shaken to the earth by the force of the shock. The rest were destroyed by fire which raged subsequent to the quake.

Thousands Die in One Town.

The Province of Yosa was particularly hard hit. At least 1,643 persons were killed in this territory, including the town of Mineyama, where 1,000 were killed.

Thirty-five persons were killed in the Province of Naka. A close check

(Continued on Page Two)

Mothers' League Urges Housing Improvement

Urging the passage of legislation insuring more sanitary housing conditions and lower rents, one hundred of the League of Mothers' Clubs called at City Hall Tuesday.

The league recommends tax exemption for tenements built by limited income corporations in a letter addressed to Mayor Walker. A mass meeting to be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on March 15th will feature its campaign for better housing.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Organize the Traction Workers!

ARTICLE II. EXPLOITATION — HOW IT WORKS

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The tragic picture thus far presented illustrating the exploitation of the traction workers is by no means exaggerated. Nor should it be supposed that the examples of the various occupations chosen are unrepresentative of the whole picture. In fact the conditions under which many of the other grades of workers are employed is even worse than that of the workers already mentioned.

Exploited Spaniards.

The men, for instance, who are employed in the power houses which generate the electricity for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have even a more fearful lot. They are almost entirely foreign-born, usually Spaniards. Their miserably low wages and long hours afford

them neither the opportunity nor the inclination to learn the language and ways of the country.

In many cases they are employed in broken shifts at irregular hours and at least half of them during the night. Partly because of these facts but mostly because of the pressure of economic need, they herd themselves together in one section of the city, usually in one block, often several stories on one floor of an apartment house, overcrowded against all rules of health and in obvious violation of the tenement laws.

Floating Dead Bodies.

Their occupation is of the most unsanitary character. The power houses are built on the banks of the Hudson and East Rivers. To cool the generating machinery and for other processes, the method is utilized of letting the river waters into

Farmer-Labor Senator
Gives Views on Presence
Of British in Caribbean



Senator Henrik Shipstead.

DEPORTATION OF ITALIANS FLEW AS FASCIST HELP

U. S. Imperialistic Says
Ex-Congressman

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 9.—Fascism and American imperialism came in for a severe drubbing at the hands of Ernest Lundeen, former congressman from Minneapolis, at an anti-Fascist meeting here.

Attacking the practice of deporting anti-Fascists to Italy and leaving them to the tender mercies of Mussolini, Mr. Lundeen said, "A tremendous protest must be raised by the people of this country if the right of a political asylum is to be maintained. Deportation of Italian refugees is already under way, and it seems as if the department of justice is helping Mussolini in the persecution and the murder of his political enemies."

Declaring that the occupation of Nicaragua by American marines is a symptom that the United States is going fascist, Mr. Lundeen declared that people should be allowed a referendum before war is declared.

Committees were selected to draw up resolutions protesting against the deportation of Italians and against American imperialism.

Increased Prosperity
For the Big Business
Man Shows in Income

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Swelled by the record prosperity of corporations last year, March income tax payments will total about \$575,000,000, it was estimated today.

The treasury conceded today that on official estimates collections would be in excess of \$550,000,000, but declined to fix a definite figure.

While no individual official of the state department would make any comment on Senator Shipstead's assertions, the division of current income

(Continued on Page Two)

Senator Avers British Plot U. S. Ruin

Cruiser to Nicaragua Helps
Spoil American Trade

By CHARLES P. STEWART.
(Exclusive Central Press Dispatch
to The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, March 9.—"Is Great Britain's dispatch of the cruiser 'Colombo' to Nicaragua waters a threat against the Monroe Doctrine?" asks Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota.

"Pooh!" he replies. "Great Britain disavows any such intention and undoubtedly disavows it sincerely. Nevertheless, the 'Colombo's' presence off Nicaragua gives the state department an excuse to plead that the United States must intervene in the new world's troubles or other powers will intervene to protect their own nationals, thus violating the Monroe Doctrine."

"The obvious effect is to strengthen the state department's position with the American people in such situations as this in Nicaragua."

"Why this British policy of helpfulness toward the state department? Well, the British are playing a very deep game. If this game facilitates the state department's plans in situations which do not concern Great Britain, as in Nicaragua, Great Britain may conceivably expect the state department to favor British plans in other fields which do concern her—shall we say, for instance, in China?"

"Another consideration, doubtless, is that such United States' methods as those used in Nicaragua antagonize all Latin-America against this country, with damage to our friendly relations, political prestige and trade throughout the entire family of republics to the southward. What- ever we lose in this respect is so much gain to Europe, including Great Britain."

"Is it not natural for the British to make it as easy as possible for the state department to pursue a policy whereby they gain at our expense?"

"A Pretext." He Says.

"As for Great Britain's claim that her nationals in Nicaragua might need a cruiser as a refuge, that evidently is the merest pretext. The trouble in Nicaragua was an old story long before the 'Colombo's' dispatch to Corinto was suggested."

When the 'Colombo' finally was ordered thither, United States' marines already fully dominated the situation and were giving full protection to all foreign lives and property as well as citizens of the United States there.

"Thus, the only genuine occasion for the presence of British forces in Nicaraguan waters would be the deliberate intention to defy the Monroe Doctrine, which is too silly a theory for serious consideration."

Department's Answer.

While no individual official of the state department would make any comment on Senator Shipstead's assertions, the division of current income

(Continued on Page Two)

Polish Workers Riot When Unemployed Are Lured by False "Ad"

WARSAW, March 9.—The unemployment problem in Poland was given an ironic twist recently when a typographical error in an advertisement caused an American firm to be besieged by a host of workers out of jobs.

Ulen & Co., who are doing sewer construction work in the city of Czenstochau, advertised for forty workers. Through some error this appeared as 400. A riot broke out when only forty were employed, and the angry workers, who believed themselves to have been cheated by a trick of the bosses, did considerable damage in the office of the company. Police intervened, and the disturbance was quelled, but not before a number of the workers had been hurt.

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U. S. Oil Men in Mexico Discuss Obeying Law

Tellez Blames Knights of
Columbus For Friction

MEXICO CITY, March 9.—Reliable sources are quoted here to the effect that new negotiations are going on between the law breaking American oil companies and the government. It is not known at what stage the conversations are at present, but hope is expressed that the Doheny, Sinclair, Mellon interests which still lead a small group of oil men, nearly all Americans, to defy the Mexican constitution and refuse payment of taxes, will finally yield on essential points.

Former President Obregon is supposed to be taking part in the discussions, which are very secret.

Obregon Snubs King.

Obregon today declined to accept a decoration of the Royal Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. He based his refusal on the ground that it would be inconsistent for the head of the Mexican democratic revolution to accept an insignia from a fascist government which is inspired by ideals contrary to the principles of the Mexican revolution.

General Obregon said he believed it was because he had occupied the position of revolutionary president which moved Italy's king to present the decoration, and for that reason he must refuse to accept. His refusal was contained in a letter written to the foreign office.

Tellez Blames Knights.

The ambassador to the United States, Manuel C. Tellez, in a public statement declared he would probably return to the United States, and said that the recent mysterious note of the U. S. department of state to the Mexican government was not of as much importance as the public thought.

He said, however, that there were difficulties made for the Mexican embassy by the Knights of Columbus and the Archbishops of Baltimore, and by certain senators in Washington. Discussing these attacks, Tellez said:

"I have been charged with many things. Baseless charges have been hurled about that we have been trying to influence Senator Borah with money. Is there anything more absurd?"

"Another absurd charge that we are trying to buy the influence of the New York World has been made. How much money would the government have to have for such fantastic schemes?"

Washington dispatches telling of President Coolidge's hopes for a confirmation of the state department

(Continued on Page Three)

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSTANDS

DELEGATES FROM SUBJECT NATIONS
AT BRUSSELS PLANNED FREEDOM

The article printed below is part of a series written by the
delegate of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League to the Brus-
sels Congress Against Colonial Oppression and Imperialism. The
congress was made up of delegates from anti-imperialist organ-
izations, peace societies and labor unions in the European, Ameri-
can and other imperialist nations, from labor bodies and nation-
alist organizations in the colonial countries, and from subjugated
races even in countries with full sovereignty.

Important resolutions were passed, for the practical carrying
on of the work of freeing conquered peoples from their slavery.
A survey of the work of the congress and the personalities attend-
ing, which have made it one of the great events

Mme. Borodin In Chang's Jail Is Report

Soviet Union Protests Act Of Seizing Steamer

SHANGHAI, March 9.—General Chang Tsung-chang has wired Chang Tso-lin for instructions as to treatment of Mme. Borodin, wife of Jacob Borodin, adviser to the Nationalist government, according to reports here.

Mme. Borodin is reported to have been captured when Chang Tsung-chang's troops, in gross violation of international law, boarded a steamer flying the flag of the Union of Soviet Republics, and carrying among general passengers, several persons friendly to the people's government of China.

There is a report that all of these were immediately executed by Chang Tsung-chang's men, with the exception of the woman identified as Mme. Borodin, and that she is held a close prisoner, at Tsinan.

The government of the U. S. S. R., in a note from the embassy at Peking, has filed a protest with the Peking government and with General Chang Tso-lin who dominates it, against the seizure of the steamer, Pamiat Lenina, on which Mme. Borodin is said to have been captured.

Triple Attack.
The militarist defenders of Shanghai fear General Chang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Nationalist forces, will lead an attack on the center of the northern line, making a drive toward Pengpu, via Ankang to cut the Tsinpu railroad. They expect General Ho Ying-ching will lead the Nationalist east wing in an attack toward Soochow, via Hangchow and Yishing, and his objective will be the Shanghai-Nanking railroad. General Yang Sun-tai, can lead the west wing of the Cantonese from Hupen towards Ankwei, and his objective will be the Lunghai railroad.

General An Kuo-chun, field commander of the northern forces, is calling for reinforcements to rush to all positions by the three railroads. Chang Tsung-chang and Sun Shuan-fang have jointly appointed General Pi Shu-cheng, Chang's principal lieutenant, to succeed General Li Pao-chang, whose wholesale executions so aroused the Shanghai inhabitants during the general strike, as defense commissioner of Shanghai. This indicates that Chang is supplanting Sun's subordinates with men of his own choosing.

Use English Ships.
Shantung soldiers wearing mufti boarded a steam launch belonging to the China Merchant Company which was moored in the vicinity of the Garden Bridge in the international settlement, intimidated the crew with pistols and took the launch to the Kiangan arsenal.

Another batch of northern soldiery boarded and commandeered the British steamer Wusung near Hankow, but a British destroyer intercepted the vessel, bluejackets boarded it and took it to Hankow.

Chang's police last night raided the Commercial press, China's most important printing plant in the Chapei district.

Quake Refugees In Japan Are Starving
(Continued from Page One)

of the injured in this province has not yet been made.

Approximately 3,000 were killed and injured in the Province of Takeno. Most of the casualties in this province, reports said, came under the heading of "injured."

Six persons were killed in the Province of Kumano; few were injured.

Property damage will reach a staggering total.

No official estimate is available, but it will reach into the millions. Meanwhile all of Japan is concentrating on aiding refugees, many of whom are in a sorry plight.

Quake Knows No Rank.
PARIS, March 9.—Colonel Van Rensselaer V. King, well known in New York and Paris society, was killed at Kobe, Japan, Tuesday in the earthquake, according to a private dispatch reaching Paris tonight.

King, who was in charge of the American rail traffic in France during the war, and was a member of the Armistice Commission, was travelling in Japan.

Police today were investigating the death of a young woman whose body was found under the crib work of a Harlem River bridge, with a deep knife wound in the back of the neck.

The original strike was made on patented claims owned by Frank Horton, father of one of the boys who brought the ore here.

Old prospectors are in variance concerning the strike, but all agree that it is the richest gold rock ever uncovered in Nevada.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Well-Attended Memorial in Grand Rapids, Mich.—The

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The

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Grand Rapids, Mich.—The

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

THE end does not always justify the means, but it came darned near it in the case of Marian Meyers, a pretty co-ed of the University of South Dakota who was caught contemplating a bank robbery to pay her way through school. She was given a prison sentence of thirty days. Miss Meyers was sitting in the bank building with her burglar's kit by her side, when she was apprehended. Thirty days for such an offense is not bad. The girl may have been suffering from a delusion that she was a bank president.

MOST people are under the impression that policemen graduate only from the subway and the speakeasy. How many of our readers know that there is a university here in New York City where the limbs of the law go in for higher education in preparation for their calling. They are not only taught how to avoid bunions but also how to speak the English language so that they may not be mistaken for baboons and hustled off to the Bronx zoo by absent-minded naturalists. One of those students was arrested a few days ago and held for assault and robbery. A "practical" university, indeed!

AGITATION for freedom is sweeping through Asia. I suppose you know who is responsible! None other than the government of the Soviet Union. Before the Soviet Union was dreamed of there were revolts and murmurings among oppressed peoples and in those distant days the imperialists found some convenient scapegoat. The imperialists favor simple reasons, reasons that don't impose a serious strain on the interior of the human cranium. At the rate rebellion is progressing in Asia it looks as if the imperialists might have more excuses than subjects in a few more decades.

BY "YELLOW DOG" COURT TO STATE CONTRACT BOONE PERTINENCY OF CO. LOWERS PAY SINCLAIR QUIZ

Worker Must Swear Not To Join Union

BLAIN, W. Va.—The Boone Coal Corporation makes its men sign a "yellow dog contract" before they can work in its Spruce Fork mine for the wage of 47 to 53 cents per ton—well below the union scale, but all this suffi pays. The contract states that the employee applies for work on the following terms:

I hereby apply to Boone County Coal Corporation for employment at its mines situated on the Spruce Fork of Coal River in Logan and Boone Counties, West Virginia, upon the following terms:

Strictly Non-Union.
(1) I understand that the company is operating "non-union" and that it is to continue to operate non-union while I am in its employ.

(2) I am not now a member of the United Mine Workers of America, the I. W. W., or any other organization of mine workers, and will not, while I am in the employ of this company, join or affiliate with any such mine labor organization.

(3) If at any time while in the employ of the company I want to become a member of or affiliated with any such organization, I agree to withdraw from its employment, after giving it three days' notice thereof, and to leave the company house which I may be occupying or using.

(4) I will not make any effort while in the employ of the company or upon its property to unionize its employees or interfere in any way with their working for the company.

(5) I agree to accept the scale of wages which the company is paying at this time for similar work, which is satisfactory to me.

Republicans Fight 48-Hour Bill For Women

The New York State Women's Republican Club is warring against the 48-hour bill for women now pending at Albany.

At a meeting held at the Hotel Plaza Tuesday, the club adopted a resolution opposing the bill.

Woman Brutally Murdered.
Police today were investigating the death of a young woman whose body was found under the crib work of a Harlem River bridge, with a deep knife wound in the back of the neck.

The original strike was made on patented claims owned by Frank Horton, father of one of the boys who brought the ore here.

Old prospectors are in variance concerning the strike, but all agree that it is the richest gold rock ever uncovered in Nevada.

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New York Workers Honor the Memory Of C. E. Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)

the Young Pioneers, in their uniforms of red and white. The masses of beautiful flowers, most of them red roses and carnations, were taken with the funeral urn to Carnegie Hall and Central Opera House where once again they surrounded the ashes as they rested on a crimson velvet bier.

These floral tributes had been sent by Hungarian Workmen's Sick and Benevolent Association, Uj Eloro; Daily Worker and Uj Eloro technical staff; Functionaries of the Workers Party; Arbeiter Bund from Manhattan and Bronx; Cap and Millinery section of the Trade Union Educational League; Joint Board of the Furriers' Union; Society for Technical Aid to U. S. S. R.; Furriers Shop Chairmen's Committee; Jewish Workers University; Workers (Communist) Party District No. 2; Downtown Jewish Workers' Club; Workmen's Circle, Branch 637; Hungarian Workers' Home Society; two from Kuo Ming Tang; Progressive Group of Carpenters; Novy Mir and Russian Party Members; Ukrainian Daily News; Freiheit Gesamt Verein; United Council of Working Class Housewives; Young Workers' League, District 2; Window Cleaners' Union; Hungarian section Workers Party; the Communist Party of Italy, and the Italian section of the Workers Party; Ukrainian Labor Club; Workmen's Circle, German section; Polish branch of the I. L. D.; International Labor Defense; International Labor Aid; Ukrainian Labor Home; Jewish Daily Freiheit; Jewish Fraction of the Workers Party; Jewish Workers Musical Alliance; United Workers' Co-operative Association; The Daily Worker and the Kuomintang.

Both Memorial Meetings began last night with the singing of the Russian revolutionary funeral march, while thousands stood silently and sorrowfully at attention. The speakers at these meetings included William Z. Foster, Jay Lovestone, Max Bedacht, William F. Dunne, William W. Weinstein, M. J. Olgin, Ben Gitlow, B. Lifshitz, Sam Don, J. J. Ballam, J. Louis Engdahl, A. Wagenknecht, J. Stachel, Alexander Trachtenberg and Bertram D. Wolfe.

Meetings in Connecticut.
In Connecticut, meetings will be held in New Haven, Saturday, March 12. Speaker H. M. Wicks. Hartford, Sunday, March 13. Speaker M. Markoff.

Bridgeport, Sunday afternoon, March 13. Speaker M. Markoff. Stamford, Sunday evening, March 13. Speaker M. Markoff.

The Young Workers League speakers at these meetings will be P. Horwitz at New Haven, Bridgeport and Hartford; and Jack Rosen at Stamford.

Meetings in Buffalo District.
The following Ruthenberg Memorial meetings have been arranged in District Four, the Buffalo, N. Y. district.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 13th, 8 P. M., at the Elmwood Music Hall, Max Bedacht and Herbert Benjamin will speak, also a very good musical program.

Rochester, N. Y., Friday, March 11. Utica, N. Y., March 14th. Schenectady, N. Y., March 15th. Albany, N. Y., March 16th. Troy, N. Y., March 17th. Binghamton, N. Y., March 18th. Jamestown, N. Y., March 19th. Ithaca, N. Y., March 20th. Niagara Falls, N. Y., March 20th.

Comrade Herbert Benjamin, District Organizer of District Four, will speak at all of the above meetings.

Meetings in New Jersey.
Paterson, Thursday, March 10, 7:30 p. m. Carpenters' Hall, Van Houten St. John J. Ballam and others.

Passaic, Sunday, March 13, Workers' Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Bertram D. Wolfe and others. Musical program.

Newark, Friday, March 18. A. Markoff. Montgomery Hall.

Many More Meetings
The memorial meeting in Boston is arranged for Thursday, March 10, at 8 p. m. at Scenic Auditorium.

On Friday, March 11, at 8 p. m. in the Labor Institute, the workers of Philadelphia will assemble.

In Youngstown, Ohio, the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a memorial meeting for Comrade Ruthenberg on Sunday, March 13th at 8 p. m. at 369 East Federal St. Workers Hall. A memorial meeting will be held in Washington, D. C. on Monday, March 14, 8 P. M. in Typographical Temple, 423 G Street, N. W.

Pittsburg Arranging
The meeting in Pittsburg will be on March 12 at Labor Lyceum, at 8 o'clock. In Los Angeles the memorial meeting will be on the afternoon of the thirteenth, and St. Paul's in the evening of the same day. In Duluth there will be a memorial meeting on March 14, and in Superior on March 15.

Milwaukee Memorial Sunday.
MILWAUKEE.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Milwaukee and its environs has arranged its Ruthenberg Memorial meeting for Sunday, March 13, in the Miller Hall, 802 State St.

Well-Attended Memorial in Grand Rapids, Mich.—The

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The

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INTERNATIONAL RED AID EXPRESSES GRIEF

The Executive Committee of the International Red Aid, headquarters in Moscow, has just cabled the Central Committee of the International Labor Defense, Chicago, and concedes it on the loss of Ruthenberg. "His work in behalf of the victims of capitalist terrorism, and for class justice will be remembered as an example to all loyal members of the working class," says the cablegram.

well attended Ruthenberg Memorial Meeting held in this city demonstrated conclusively that the class-conscious workers of Grand Rapids loved and appreciated Comrade Ruthenberg as a great leader of the working class.

The main speaker was R. Baker, the district organizer of the Workers Party, Lydia Barken of the Young Pioneers and Arnold Ziegler of the Young Workers' League, both of this city, spoke in behalf of their respective organizations. Members of three Young Pioneer groups led in the singing of songs.

The spirit of the evening indicated a determination on the part of everyone to carry on in the struggle with more energy and devotion than ever before. New members were taken in.

La Follette Man Writes.
ROBERT A. HOFFMAN, Secretary of Buffalo La Follette Committee in 1924 campaign states: "Death erases all differences of opinion and makes possible a true estimate of our contemporaries. Since the passing of Eugene V. Debs, C. E. Ruthenberg was the outstanding militant leader of the forces in America working for the dawn of a better day. Regardless of differences over tactics it is a matter of record that nobody could question the ability or sincerity of the late Communist leader. Just as Americans of today honor and remember the outstanding abolitionists of yesterday—Phillips, Garrison, Lovejoy, John Brown and Lincoln; so in a day that is yet to dawn Americans will pay homage to the memory of such militants of our day as Debs, John Reed and C. E. Ruthenberg. Individuals die but movements survive and ideas of human betterment eventually triumph."

Hat Workers Feel Blow.
MILLINERY WORKERS, Sewell Hat Shop, resolve: "The death of Charles E. Ruthenberg is a severe blow to the labor movement. Ruthenberg was a wise and courageous leader, who never wavered in his fight against the exploiters of labor. Ruthenberg's death grieves us, but it will not check us in our fight for the emancipation of the working class. We will 'close our ranks' and continue the struggle."

Letts Invited.
The Lettish Educational Society of New York, in regular meeting, invites all the Letts of New York to come to the memorial meeting and promises a speaker in Lettish for them. It also sends, through O. Freedman, chairman, the following message:

"The membership meeting of Lettish Educational Society of New York assembled at March 5th expressed great grief and condolence on the death of C. E. Ruthenberg. Together with all members of Workers (Communist) Party of America and all the workers in revolutionary movement we mourn the loss of this fighter in the ranks of our forces."

"Memory of C. E. Ruthenberg must be honored by the widest consolidation of workers on every line of their class struggle as advised and directed by Communist International."

Workers' School Holiday.
The Workers' School, New York, of which Ruthenberg was a former instructor, declares a holiday on Wednesday, March 9th, the date of the memorial meeting. The Students Council of this school expresses its grief, and has dedicated an issue of The Student Worker, its official

magazine, to the memory of the great leader.

Party Units Resolve.
From comrades and party units in New York, messages of condolence come: L. Candela, former secretary of the Italian section of the Workers Party, from the German Bureau, of the Workers Party, through its secretary, E. R. Saenger, and from the comrades of Unit 2-F, Sub-section 2-B.

Party Journals Feel Loss.
There are likewise letters expressing grief over the death of Ruthenberg sent to the Party Press from: The Pioneers of Section 3, Philadelphia; the East Liverpool, Ohio branch and the Boston local of the American Negro Labor Congress; the Jewish Bureau of the Workers Party, District 1, and S. D. Levine, manager of the Boston office of Freiheit; Ellen Hayes, Wellesley, Mass.; the staff of the Lithuanian daily newspaper, Vilnius, of Chicago; the S. Street Workers Club Majaredek School of Pittsburgh, Pa., and from R. J. Beggs of Richmond, Va.

Not Disheartened.
MARK STONE—"I am deeply shocked at the untimely death of C. E. Ruthenberg. With the death of this great organizer and leader, the labor movement and especially the foreign-born workers of this country have lost a warm-hearted friend and an active fighter in their behalf."

"He was always in the forefront of the trade union movement. During the world war when the workers were thrown headlong into the international slaughter pit to get profits for the capitalist class, he bravely faced the barons who were responsible for the war. He was hounded from pillar to post for daring to oppose their bloody and vicious rule and for pointing out to the working class the real meaning of bourgeois militarism."

"For this deep devotion to the interests of the working class the capitalist dictators sent him to jail and persecuted him. But the capitalist class will in time be brought before the bar of proletarian justice and dealt with accordingly. The working class will not be disheartened by the death of Comrade Ruthenberg, but will adhere to his principles and carry on his fight against capitalism."

Armenian Workers Express Grief.
"The Bureau of the Armenian fractions of the Workers (Communist) Party mourns with deep grief and sorrow the loss of our heroic leader, Comrade Charles Emil Ruthenberg. He was a Bolshevik, personifying the best that is in the American as well as the world proletariat."

"In his magnificent labors to lead the party, the vanguard of the American working class, he found time enough to give close attention to, and take part in, the efforts of our bureau to propagate the principles and program of our party among the Armenian laboring masses in America."

"We feel proud to have co-operated with him, and pledge ourselves to 'firmly close our ranks' and 'fight on' for the realization of the principles and program of our party that he so ably represented."—Bureau of Armenian Fractions of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Sen. Shipstead Says British Plot Ruin of U. S. Capitalism

(Continued from Page One)

presents this as the administration's side of the case:

"At the outset the British government left the Nicaraguan situation exclusively to the United States, presumably because it considered the latter protecting everybody and British nationals then were not particularly insistent. Later, British residents began demanding protection under their own flag, with increasing urgency. On Feb. 15, the British charge d'affaires at Managua asked President Diaz of Nicaragua for guarantees. The United States gave assurances of protection, but avoided the word 'guarantees' as implying indemnification in event of losses."

Ambassador's Statement.
"Subsequently, Sir Esmé Howard, British ambassador to the United States, informed the state department the British contemplated sending a cruiser. Then, that they had reluctantly decided to send it. He emphasized that no landing was intended, but that the cruiser was intended simply for rescue purposes in the event of danger."

3
Select Books for 1 Dollar

1. Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia, by A. A. Heller. Beautiful cloth bound volume, 241 pps, regularly sold for \$1.00, now given away at 25 cents a copy. If you do not own a copy of this valuable book, now is the time to get one. How the Russians set about putting their house in order. Every revolutionist should understand the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in the Spring of 1921.

2. Government Strikebreaker, by Jay Lovestone. This book is particularly timely. It will give you the proper background for interpreting the role of the government toward the workers. It is yours for 25 cents, while they last.

3. Fairy Tales for Workers' Children, by Herminia Zur Muhlen. Children love this book. And you will enjoy the splendid handling of working class suffering under capitalism so that a child can get the full significance of the struggle. Beautifully illustrated with full page color plates and numerous illustrations in black and white by Lydia Gibson. You can buy this lovely colorful book for 50 cents while the sale is going on.

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DELEGATES FROM SUBJECT NATIONS AT BRUSSELS PLANNED FREEDOM

(Continued from Page One)

floor amid a tremendous outburst of applause.

"In extending a fraternal salute," began the famous French author, "to all those who have come here from the far corners of the earth, representing uncounted multitudes of human beings, I say to you: you are not men who come here only to fraternize with each other, to clasp hands; you are also fighters who come to organize for struggle. You are going to carry forward in the world the old cry of freedom, the cry of emancipation of all races, peoples and classes of the oppressed."

Fight Imperialism

Barbuse, who left his sick-bed to attend this congress, was applauded tumultuously throughout his long speech. He dwelt with particular emphasis upon the heroic struggle of the Chinese people against imperialism. The Chinese situation, indeed, sets the keynote for the entire congress. Telegrams of greeting were read from Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, from the central committee of the Kuo Min Tang party and from the Chinese revolutionary army. Liao, the delegate of the Kuo Min Tang, then rose to speak.

Till Victory Comes

Liao affirmed the determination of the Chinese people to fight until complete victory is won.

"The overthrow of imperialism," he declared, "is a task to which all oppressed groups must set themselves. The significance of this congress is that it brings us together, enables us to pave the way for fruitful collaboration against our common enemy. I am especially glad to see represented here organizations of workers in the imperialist countries. If the workers are content to serve the aims of imperialism they will unconsciously play into the hands of their own oppressors, for it is not the workers who rule in the imperialist countries but the enemies of the workers."

Protest Helps Chinese

"I want to thank the European working class," he went on, "for their magnificent campaigns of protest in behalf of the Chinese people. I thank especially the workers of England and of Australia, and also the nationalist movement of India for its stand against the use of Indian troops in China. Lastly, I want to pay homage to the workers and peasants' government of Soviet Russia, which has shown itself the true friend of oppressed peoples throughout the world."

Oppressed Asia Speaks

Other speakers included Jawahar Lal Nehru, representing the Indian National Congress; Sen Katayama, the famous Japanese revolutionist; Kin Fa Lin, of Korea; Carlos Quijano, representing the Revolutionary Nationalist Party of Venezuela, South America; and A. Fenner Brockway, secretary of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain.

Brockway Promises New Policy

Brockway, who spoke last, expressed discontent with the colonial policy of Great Britain during the

MacDonald government and declared that large numbers of his party's members are determined that when labor next comes to power in Britain it will follow a different policy. "We are particularly ashamed," he said, "of the Bengal ordinances." He stated explicitly that his party, which he is representing officially at this congress, is opposed to the British war maneuvers against China and is in favor of immediate recognition of the revolutionary Cantonese government. In conclusion he pledged his party to insistence upon the immediate recall of British military forces from Shanghai, militant and unyielding opposition to any attempt at war and consistent support of the Chinese struggle for freedom. "If war breaks out," he said, "we shall be on the side of China, and against England." He shook hands with the Kuo Min Tang representative, Liao, greeting the entire congress in the name of the I. L. P.

It is expected that the congress will last four or five days. The agenda is as follows:

Agenda

1. Opening addresses.
2. Imperialism and its consequences in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

3. Co-operation between the national liberation movements in oppressed countries and the labor and anti-imperialist movements in the imperialist countries.

4. Co-ordination of the national emancipation movements with the labor movements of all countries, colonial as well as imperialist.

5. Imperialism and the danger of wars.
6. Establishment of a permanent world-wide organization linking up all forces against imperialism and colonial oppression.

Committees have been named to deal, respectively, with the problems of struggle against British, French, American and Japanese imperialism. Each of these committees includes representatives from the imperialist countries as well as from the colonies and semi-colonies.

The presiding committee of the congress, as finally selected, is made up as follows:

Honorary chairman: George Lansbury, M. P.; Professor Albert Einstein, Romain Rolland and Mrs. Sun Yat Sen.

Chairman: Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Federation of Transport Workers.

Committeemen: China—Liao, Kuo Min Tang; Chen Kuen, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, Mexico—Julio A. Mella, representing the National Peasants' League; Ismael Martinez, Tampico central labor body; Porto Rico—Jose Vasconcelos (former Minister of Education in Mexico, who has credentials from the Nationalist Party of Porto Rico); Japan—Sen Katayama, Egypt—Mohammed Hafiz Ramadan Bey, South Africa—Daniel Colrairie, vice-president of the South African Trade Union Congress. Dutch East Indies—Mohammed Hatta and Semadeni of Srakay Rayat, India—J. I. Nehru, North Africa—Messali, of Algeria. Persia—Ahmed Assadoff, of the Persian Revolutionary Republic Party. Korea—Kin Fa Lin, France—Madame Duchene, Women's League for Peace and Freedom; Albert Fournier, Senegal—Lamine Senghor, Great Britain—S. O. Davies; A. F. Brockway; Harry Pollitt, of the Minority Movement; R. Bridgeman, United States—Roger Baldwin, representing the Urban League and the American Civil Liberties Union; Manuel Gomez, All-America Anti-Imperialist League, Germany—Prof. Theodor Lessing; Prof. Alfons Goldschmidt; George Ledebour; Willi Munzenberg; Dr. Helene Stocker, Italy—Verri; Miglioli. Holland—Henrietta Roland-Holst, Czechoslovakia—Prof. Nejedlik. Belgium—Georges Gerard; Dr. Marteau; P. H. Spaak.

Other speakers included Jawahar Lal Nehru, representing the Indian National Congress; Sen Katayama, the famous Japanese revolutionist; Kin Fa Lin, of Korea; Carlos Quijano, representing the Revolutionary Nationalist Party of Venezuela, South America; and A. Fenner Brockway, secretary of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain.

Brockway, who spoke last, expressed discontent with the colonial policy of Great Britain during the

Progressive Bills Killed By New York State Legislature

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The Godney bill, which would have permitted physicians to impart birth control information to married persons, was killed today by the codes committee of the assembly. This is the fourth year that this bill is suffering defeat in the legislature.

The Mackenrobb bill, which would have prevented injunctions in labor disputes, without a hearing, was also defeated by the committee.

The same happened to the Hofstadter bill designed to permit women to serve on juries. Other bills pertaining to the same nature were also killed by the Assembly Judiciary Committee earlier during the day.

Navies Increase As Nations Talk "Peace"

(Continued on Page Three)

ference with Japan and Great Britain did not attract a great deal of attention in the newspapers today.

Lay Blame on France

The Chronicle, liberal organ, was the only newspaper to comment editorially. This paper points out that France and Italy did not accept the five power conference proposal and adds that "it is evident that an agreement tying down Great Britain to naval restrictions which are not accepted by her nearest neighbors will not be possible." The Chronicle suggests that the way out of the difficulty would be for Great Britain to agree to limitation on condition that the restrictions would not be binding if any European power took advantage of the agreement to build in competition with Great Britain.

Only in Pacific

In official circles it was stated that the British government might suggest that tri-partite conference be held to apply only to the Pacific, in view of the United States, Japanese, and British interests there. In such an agreement, however, there would probably be some difficulty as Japan might be expected to ask that her ratio of Pacific ships be greater than that of Great Britain and the United States because her interests are almost entirely in the Pacific.

Gas Technique Improves

Paris, March 9.—Andre Michelin, great manufacturer, in a lecture to the union of commerce and industry yesterday, detailed the possibilities of poison gas in the coming war. He proposed a league for the annihilation of any country which attempts to destroy Paris. Said Michelin:

"Chemical warfare research has made vast strides since the armistice, and the technique in the next conflict will make possible the asphyxiation of a city the size of Paris. Therefore, we must prepare and prepare with all our force, to combat the terrible prospect."

To Spread Death

"I strongly urge the government to enter into immediate negotiations with as many nations as can be interested to the end that all may be brought into an ironbound treaty to act together should a frightful attack be made on one of our cities in the next war."

"I suggest that in the event a nation makes an asphyxiating gas attack upon Paris or some other city, the nations party to the agreement assemble all available bombing planes at a given point the next day and spread ruin over the territory of the country making the attack."

Will Elevate Guns

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Although the state department has unofficially announced that it is inciting England and Japan to discuss the limitation of naval armaments, the navy department goes ahead with its plans to increase the range of the heavy batteries on thirteen of the United States' eighteen first line battleships.

Defy Baldwin

In order to do this, the failure of the senate to pass the naval deficiency bill, setting aside \$320,000 specifically for the raising of the muzzles of guns on American battleships will have to be overcome by taking the money from other sources.

The navy department is also aware that Ambassador Houghton is instructed to negotiate with the British government over Premier Baldwin's note of protest against the increasing range of the American naval guns. This note was sent several months ago, but was only made public today.

While negotiations continue, the guns will be elevated.

\$100,000 Worth Of Opium Is Seized

BALTIMORE, Md., March 9.—Opium worth \$100,000 at bootleg prices was seized by agents of the federal narcotic squad today when they arrested Edward Pacin and George Howes, officers of the American ship Clontarf at Camden, and four seamen, on the vessel.

The opium was in bags and weighed 40 pounds.

Union Men to Patronize Union Barber Shops

BUTTE, Mont., (FP).—Union men patronizing non-union barber shops in Butte will have their names published, according to the plan of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council.

UNCLE SAM—THE PIRATE OF 1927



Read! Ruthenberg's Books



A COMMUNIST TRIAL. Extracts from the testimony of C. E. Ruthenberg at his trial for violation of the Syndicalist Law in 1919.

This book contains the speech delivered by C. E. Ruthenberg and is considered the most revolutionary challenge made in a court in the United States. The facts in the case and the record of the speech. Price 25 cents.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION. Resolutions—Theses Declaration—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party. Adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 30, 1925. \$.50

THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY. A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1924. Theses—resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg. \$.50

FROM THE 3RD THROUGH THE 4TH CONVENTION. C. E. Ruthenberg. A review of the developments of the Workers (Communist) Party, the different stages it went through, a brief history of the controversies within the party on the Labor Party policy; Trotskyism, Loreism, cable from the Comintern to the Nations, Convention, etc. etc. \$.10

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY. What it stands for. Why workers should join. A brief but complete and attractive explanation of the principles of the American section of the world Communist movement—its principles, immediate program and reason why every worker should join. Illustrated with choice work of the best American artists. 5 Cents.

ORGANIZE THE TRACTION WORKERS!

(Continued from Page One)

ing time is lost in waiting. In this way fourteen or sixteen hours are frequently piled into a day's work. It requires years of training to become a motorman. These workers form a class of highly skilled labor. Yet their pay varies between \$35 and \$45 weekly. Only in rare instances does it rise higher. Very likely \$40 would be a good average. This makes them perhaps the most underpaid employees of their class in the country.

Plenty of Danger.

The work of the motorman has its peculiar hazards quite unknown to the public. The constant vibration of the speeding trains has the uniform effect of causing a number of occupational diseases, notably an aggravated form of stomach trouble. The air in the subway is always filled with steel dust, the constant intake of which into the lungs weakens its certain havoc in good time. No opportunity is provided during a six or even an eight hour run for the men to take their meals or carry out other needs. They must eat "on the fly," usually a hastily swallowed sandwich. The vibration of the train prevents proper digestion and practically all motormen complain of stomach ailments. As for the other needs of nature, the impossibility of exercising these functions leads to numerous varieties of kidney and intestine troubles.

These are the conditions under which the traction workers pass their lives—and this is not all, for there is still the Company Union!

(To be continued.)

Adopted San Charges Plot.

The trial of the suit of Angelo M. Ellison, one-time elevator boy, for a huge slice of the \$15,000,000 estate left by Edward F. Searles, Methuen, Mass., recluse, entered its second week yesterday. Ellison is suing Arthur T. Walker, who had been the aged man's secretary, charging influences were brought to bear upon Searles so that he should leave his millions to Walker. Ellison, who had been virtually adopted by the millionaire, felt he should have more than the \$10,000 he received.

Politicians in Fist Fight.

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Telephone Passaic 528.

Michael J. Elias

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LEAGUE ADMITS POVERTY MAKES PROSTITUTION

Organized Traffic Gets Women of Poor Lands

GENEVA, March 9.—The appalling number of about ten thousand women are annually bought and sold like so many chattels in the nefarious international white slave traffic. That's the conclusion drawn by a voluminous detailed report to the council by the League of Nations white slave committee, headed by Colonel Freeman Snow, of New York.

Poverty Forces Them.

Economic conditions, much more than the innate badness of the women or their desire for such a life, is the chief factor in the supply. Countries with depreciated currencies and a surplus of women and where the outlook is the most gloomy are the sources where slavers operate with the greatest results.

The prices are said to range all the way from one hundred dollars to two thousand dollars, depending on the woman's youth and beauty and the demand.

Prove Commercialization.

The investigation of the committee extended over thirty countries.

One of the most important features of the report is that it ends the controversy of whether there is or not such a thing as an international traffic in women for immoral purposes.

The committee answers strongly in the affirmative.

The information gleaned indicates that not a few white slavers have made comfortable fortunes.

Tacoma Bosses Oppose Five Day Work Week

TACOMA, Wash., March 9. (FP).—General contractors at Tacoma object to the 5-day week, charging that it increases the scarcity of craftsmen.

Arrest Counterfeiters.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Federal secret service agents swooped down upon seven places in Chicago today and arrested eight members of what is said to be a \$1,000,000 counterfeiting ring.

According to Capt. Thomas J. Callaghan, chief of the secret service here, the gang is known to have placed at least \$100,000 in counterfeit \$20 gold notes in circulation in Chicago.

Plenty of Danger.

The work of the motorman has its peculiar hazards quite unknown to the public. The constant vibration of the speeding trains has the uniform effect of causing a number of occupational diseases, notably an aggravated form of stomach trouble. The air in the subway is always filled with steel dust, the constant intake of which into the lungs weakens its certain havoc in good time. No opportunity is provided during a six or even an eight hour run for the men to take their meals or carry out other needs. They must eat "on the fly," usually a hastily swallowed sandwich. The vibration of the train prevents proper digestion and practically all motormen complain of stomach ailments. As for the other needs of nature, the impossibility of exercising these functions leads to numerous varieties of kidney and intestine troubles.

These are the conditions under which the traction workers pass their lives—and this is not all, for there is still the Company Union!

(To be continued.)

Adopted San Charges Plot.

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Italy Lines Up With England Against the Soviet Union

Indisputable evidence of the efforts of the British foreign office to increase the tension in its relations with the Soviet Union and its further progress in doing what it denies most vehemently—organizing a Baltic-Balkan bloc against the Soviet Union—has been furnished in the last two days.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, in an interview in Geneva, has characterized the relations between the two countries as "very bad" and intimated that only concern for other nations which might be involved prevented a break with the Soviet Union.

In plain English—Chamberlain was speaking the language of diplomacy—this means that Great Britain has not as yet lined up a sufficient number of countries to back whatever plan she has in mind to follow the severance of diplomatic relations.

The second incident, in which the hand of Great Britain is quite apparent, is the ratification of the Bessarabian treaty by which Italy acknowledges the right of Rumania to this Russian province. The Italian government has avoided endorsement of this pact since 1920 and its acceptance of it now coinciding with the remarks of Chamberlain and the known fact of agreement between Italy and Great Britain means the former country will back Rumania against the Soviet Union as part of the general scheme of the British foreign office. Italy has been drawn into the anti-Soviet Union bloc.

There is a second consequence of the agreement with Rumania and that is that the breach between Italy and France, the creator of the Little Entente—Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia—will become wider. Nor will Yugoslavia look with anything but enmity at the agreement between Rumania and Italy which she knows means no good to her ambitions to dominate the Little Entente.

The new agreement therefore, altho it strengthens the British conducted anti-Soviet Union bloc, creates a whole new series of contradictions in western Europe and the Balkans, only a few of which we have mentioned above.

The anti-Soviet Union front has grown in size by this latest maneuver but it is doubtful if it has gained in real strength by reason of the new antagonisms, or the revival of old ones, which it has brought about.

One thing is certain—it is that Italy's imperialist policy of driving toward the east, backed by Great Britain, is a policy which can end only in war unless stopped by revolution.

The Balkans and the Far East, and there is a direct connection between British policy in China and in eastern and southeastern Europe, are the spots where a world conflagration can begin. United action of the working class and the colonial peoples of the world alone can prevent its breaking out or extinguish when it begins.

Peace Talk and War Preparations.

The U. S. naval department is to begin to elevate the guns of the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada at once.

The British government has protested, claiming that this is in violation of the Washington arms pact but the protest has been disregarded. In the meantime work on the new cruisers authorized by the last congress will be started.

The above news gives us the proper estimate of the sincerity of the Coolidge disarmament proposals. No one but the ever hopeful liberals could see in the proposed conference anything but a grand gesture intended to pacify the sections of the population upon which the burden of militarism falls heaviest.

The invitation to the arms parley was declined by France and Italy but Great Britain and Japan will be present. We thus will be afforded the spectacle of the representatives of the three great imperialist rivals meeting in solemn conclave and discussing disarmament while in the shipyards of each nation, as in the United States, the work of building new battleships and making old ones more efficient proceeds right merrily.

The imperialists talk peace but peace to them means simply that there is no open war in progress between imperialist nations. Little wars like the invasion of Nicaragua, preparations for imperialist aggression in China, slaughter of revolting tribesmen in Syria, these do not count.

But it is for aggression against colonial peoples as well as war against one another that naval guns are elevated and new warships built while hypocritical parleys are held to fool the masses.

War, not peace, is the outstanding characteristic of imperialism and to this the American government offers no exception.

Michigan Students Are Attacked With Tear Gas Bombs by Police

ANN HARBOR, Mich., March 9.—Three persons injured was the toll today of a free-for-all battle between police and 500 University of Michigan students.

The outbreak followed the Michigan-Iowa basketball game which Michigan won, thereby giving it the undisputed claim to the big ten conference championship.

The student first surged up the street to the Arcade theatre. Singing, yelling, hooting, they rushed toward the entrance but were turned back, as the management had a cordon of police waiting for the attack. The majestic theatre then was selected as the next objective. There the students were met by a force of policemen armed with tear gas.

The students hurled bricks, eggs, sticks and all available objects but the tear bombs proved too effective and another retreat took place.

Senate Authorizes Bonds.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—The senate judiciary committee today reported favorably the resolution providing for a Constitutional Amendment to authorize New York City to issue \$300,000,000 in bonds for new subway construction. It is scheduled for speedy adoption in the legislature and will be submitted to the voters at the elections this fall.

Pleads Guilty of Kidnapping.

THOMPSON, Ga., March 9.—Warren T. Sprague of Staten Island, N. Y., pleaded guilty in Superior Court today to the charge of kidnapping Georgia Lowe, 15-year-old school girl, with whom he made a sensational love junkie to Florida.

Daddy Will Sue.

Edward W. (Daddy) Browning announced today he is going to sue Frances Heenan (Peaches) Browning for annulment of their marriage.

Browning admitted that his attorneys are gathering evidence for the annulment suit and that it will be filed within short time.

Forming the Imperialist Front Against China

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE imperialist front against China is being formed.

The tremendous sweep of the Chinese national liberation movement, its broad mass base, its continued victories, its remarkable ability to consolidate and organize itself, the rapid rise of the labor movement and the extension of organization among the peasants, and finally, its uncompromising anti-imperialist character, is tending to force a united front of the imperialist powers for armed intervention in China.

Rivalries still exist and will continue to exist and their importance must not be underestimated but the general interests of imperialism, faced by the probability of being swept completely out of China, are becoming paramount.

THE preparations for actual armed invasion of China by a combination of powers with Great Britain the most aggressive at the moment are becoming more brazen because of the inability of the Chinese militarists (Sun Chuang-fang, Chang Tso Lin, Wu Pei Fu, Chang Tsung Chang) to stop the advance of the Kuomintang forces. No day passes without news of an increase in new activities of the imperialist forces in China.

The troops commanded by these imperialist tools are, it is now clear, unable to offer any serious resistance to the people's armies. It perhaps would be more correct to say that these troops are unwilling to fight against their own people bearing the standard of Sun Yat Sen.

Britain and Japan especially have depended upon the militarists to do the fighting for them. For a certain period this method worked well but the collapse of Sun Chuang-fang, the demoralization of the forces of Wu Pei Fu, the dissatisfaction even among the Shanghai troops of Chang Tsung Chang (hitherto regarded as impervious to Kuomintang propaganda) is evidence that little can be expected from these former allies of imperialism. They have taken the Kuomintang cure.

NOTHING has been more disgusting than the inspired stories emanating from Shanghai and penned by the various correspondents of the imperialist press. These individuals have lauded Chinese militarists like Chang Tsung Chang, they have praised his savagery and eulogized his swordsmanship as they struck the heads from "agitators." They predicted the collapse of the trade union and nationalist movement in Shanghai after the mass murders but lo and behold, we learn from other dispatches, there were 300,000 workers on strike instead of the 100,000 which they "estimated" and the beheadings simply gave the movement a new impetus.

Far from being paralyzed by terror the sturdy Chinese workers and students have forced the chief of police who was responsible for the executions to flee Shanghai and start in the general direction of Mukden. Nor will he be safe if he gets there. Undoubtedly a little squad of "Dare to Die" have been instructed to drop all other work until this bloody tyrant has been sent to join his ancestors.

SIMILARLY, the foremen and superintendents in the Shanghai factories who made the mistake of being loyal to the imperialists and militarists instead of to the people, who co-operated with the murderers, are now, according to dispatches, being given a taste of their own medicine which, because they are cowards and mercenaries, will have the effect of further weakening the support they can give to their masters.

The imperialist press correspondents are of course enraged by these unexpected developments. Their fine humanitarian instincts which could tolerate the mass murder of students and workers fighting for national liberation by degenerate assassins turn to revenging frenzy when the masses strike back.

But the anti-Chinese propaganda coming from Shanghai and other cities can be explained only by the vagaries of newspapermen.

Some of the recent dispatches, notably those to the British press, bear all the marks of a deliberate attempt to instill in the minds of the Chinese nation by an imperialist combination. The London Spectator publishes an article from its correspond-

ent which advocates aggression openly. After reciting a number of alleged beatings of missionaries, etc. (he makes no charge that a single person has been killed and lists the injured as Americans) he says:

At the risk of prophecy, one would venture to say that nothing but a stern, sharp lesson will restore order in China and make it an abode fit not only for foreigners but for the Chinese.

The correspondent characterizes the national liberation movement as "Boxerism" and says that it is "complicated by Russian assistance and direction."

The implications of the above statements are clear. The imperialist powers will raise the slogan of "law and order for foreigners and Chinese" as an excuse for war.

It is well to examine carefully the charges of violence against civilian foreigners made at this time. Recent shows that right from the time of the Hongkong strike in 1922 up to the present that civilian foreigners as a rule have been perfectly safe in even the most remote sections of China. The exceptions to this have occurred when the banditry of the militarist leaders, now crushed out in the provinces which the Kuomintang governs, was rampant.

THE hundreds of missionaries, commercial representatives, etc., who with their families are now in Shanghai, have travelled there from the interior of China without serious mishap although they may have suffered some personal discomfort. But whatever their discomforts have been they are negligible compared with such outrages as the bombardment of Wansien where some 2,000 Chinese were killed by British cannon, the unprovoked shooting of strikers and students in Shanghai by British police and the recent unexampled public executions of workers and students in the same city.

The Chinese know that the imperialists of all nations are involved in these affairs. If they were to take life for life they would be more than justified.

The most amazing thing in connection with the Chinese national liberation movement, and a result of its consciousness and discipline, is the tolerance with which the Chinese have treated national governments who have massacred them by the thousands.

IMPERIALISM, be it British, American, Japanese or French, has no case against the Chinese on this ground.

But the publicity campaign against China will continue for the reason that imperialism must get out of China in the very near future or, in desperation, launch an offensive against Kuomintang and the masses which it leads.

As the Communist International says in its recent appeal to the workers of the world to stop war on China:

"Workers, do not persuade yourselves that the conflicting interests of the imperialists can prevent a joint attack upon China; the international robbers are coming to an agreement concerning the division of the spoils. In preparation for the bloody attack upon the Chinese people, the capitalist provocateurs are trying to destroy the feeling of solidarity amongst the toilers with the heroic struggle of the Chinese people."

THIS is the reason for the deluge of fake atrocity stories and the increase of general propaganda against the Chinese masses and the people's government. Murderous militarists who execute students and workers by the hundreds are praised but the masses led by the Kuomintang who are smashing the militarists are described as the most fitting targets for the fire of imperialism.

If there is a joint invasion of China, and if it meets with some success, it will be followed by an attack on the Soviet Union and the rise of a reaction still blacker than that which now holds the workers and colonial peoples in its grip.

The slogan of "Hands Off China" must be made a reality by forcing the withdrawal of all armed forces from the land where the flag of freedom, snapping in "the sweet wind that blows from the south," as the Chinese say, is driving imperialism to frenzy.

RELIEF IS STILL NEEDED IN PASSAIC REGION; MOST OF THE WORKERS NOT YET RETURNED

PASSAIC, March 9.—Alfred Wagnenicht, chairman of the General Relief Committee, Passaic Strikers, issued an appeal today to organized labor and all sympathizers with the Passaic strikers in their long and arduous struggle for a union to continue contributions for relief until such time as most of the workers are back in the mills.

It was pointed out by the relief chairman that of six thousand Botany strikers only 1,200 have been taken back so far. "This leaves 4,800 who are still waiting to be called back. Some of these have temporary jobs, and are therefore able to look out for their families and selves, but most of them are not able to secure outside employment and must depend upon relief until such time as they return to the mills. This is also true of the workers from other mills. It is not that the employers are not willing to take back their old and experienced workers, but rather because of the very effectiveness of the big strike the mills were crippled and resump-

tion has been necessarily slow. This means that though the strike is over, we must still face the serious question of unemployment. As long as the textile workers are unemployed they must be given relief. We must give these workers over this unemployment period if we are to be successful in building a union in Passaic."

More Chain Papers.

LYNN, Mass., March 9.—Frederick M. Enwright, publisher of the Lynn-Telegram News, announced today that he was starting a chain of papers in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Conn., and New York City. All will be afternoon publications. The Boston paper will be started first, within six weeks, Enwright stated.

Planning Aero Flight.

LONDON, March 9.—The British government is planning a non-stop aeroplane flight from London to Karachi it was announced today.

HERETIC BISHOP CONTINUES ON HIS SUCCESSFUL TOUR

Labor Defense Sneaker Fills the Halls

CHICAGO, March 9.—Beginning a tour of the important cities of the West, Bishop William Montgomery Brown has just concluded a number of highly successful and enthusiastic meetings in Salt Lake City, Denver, and Los Angeles. In the latter two cities, Bishop Brown held a number of meetings which were very well attended by workers anxious to hear his famous talk on "The Power of the Workers," according to information received here today.

Leader of International Labor Defense. Bishop Brown, who is a member of the national committee of International Labor Defense, under the auspices of which the tour is being made, is known throughout the world as the "Heretic Bishop." His booklet "Communism and Christianity," a radical interpretation of religion and the labor movement, was the immediate cause for his expulsion from the church, and has been translated into a dozen languages and distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies.

Wherever Bishop Brown has held a meeting, the halls have been packed with workers eager to hear him speak on the labor movement. His meetings for the I. L. D. for which he has spoken many times in the East and Mid-west, have aroused great interest in the West and there is every indication to assure the continued success of the tour.

His coming meetings for the I. L. D. on the present tour are as follows: SAN FRANCISCO: March 11, meeting at California Hall, Turk and Polk streets.

March 12, banquet at California Hall.

OAKLAND, CALIF.: March 13, meeting at Ahmeh's Hall, 18th and Harrison streets.

PORTLAND, ORE.: March 16.

TACOMA, WASH.: March 17, Masonic Hall, 712 St. Helens Ave.

SEATTLE, WASH.: March 20, Moose Temple, 8 p.m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.: March 21, Wesley Church.

SPOKANE, WASH.: March 23, St. Paul, MINN.: March 26, Labor Temple.

MINNEAPOLIS: March 27.

Women's Party Fakes Delegation to Fight Maximum Hour Statute

NEW YORK (FP).—Women advertised as unorganized workers in the candy stores and restaurants of New York City were taken to the legislature in Albany by the National Woman's Party to oppose a shorter work week law. The same group of women was brought to testify to the state industrial survey commission which formulated the compromise law under consideration.

Organized labor, represented by the state federation of labor and the Women's Trade Union League and welfare organizations like the Consumers' League, have tried to get a straight 48-hour law for women passed to replace the 54-hour statute now in effect.

Labor's argument against the Woman's Party position on restrictive legislation is chiefly that the organization aims to sweep away women's standards instead of seeking similar protective legislative aid for men workers in their zeal to make both sexes equal—as far as the law goes—on the job.

Small Wages of Chicago Workers Exposed In Report Just Issued

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Social Service Review soon to be published here by the University of Chicago will have figures on the smallest amount a family can live on.

The statistics were obtained by the late Dr. Leila Houghteling in a study of "the income and standard of living of unskilled laborers in Chicago." In full reports from 423 of the 467 families studied she learned that:

Seventeen family heads in 1924 earned less than \$1,000, or less than \$18 a week; ninety between \$1,000 and \$1,199; 207 between \$1,200 and \$1,499; eighty-nine between \$1,500 and \$1,799; thirteen between \$1,800 and \$1,999, and seven between \$2,000 and \$2,999.

Entire College Put On Bonds Not to Riot

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 9.—The entire student body of Amherst college, alma mater of President Coolidge and present resident of his son John, was put on good behavior for a year today by Judge John D. O'Donnell, of district court. At the same time the judge suspended fines of \$25 each imposed on George F. Richards and Rollo A. Barnes, members of the freshman class, charged with disturbing the peace. They were arrested during a riot.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

DRAMA

BROADWAY BRIEFS

"The New Yorkers," an intimate revue recently produced at the Intimate Playhouse in the Bronx, under the title of "1928," will open tonight at the Edyth Totten Theatre. The book is by Jo Swerling, lyrics by Henry Myers, and music by Messrs. Schwartz, Fairchild and Schwab. The cast includes Jean Sothern, Milt Collins, Charles Bender, Roberta Gale.

"Machiavelli," an historical drama of the Italian Renaissance, has been selected by Professor George Pierce Baker as the next production for the Yale University Theatre. The play, based on the life of Niccolò Machiavelli, is by Lemist Esler.

Sacha Guitry and his wife recently seen here in French repertoire, will return here next season, according to the Woods office, for a more extensive engagement.

"Roses," a new musical comedy featuring Karyl Norman, ("The Creole Fashion Plate"), has been placed in rehearsal by Frank L. Teller. Albert Cowles and Jack McClellan supplied the book, while the lyrics and music are the work of Sam Lewis, Joe Young and Abel Baer. Nancy Welford and Lew Hearn are prominent in the cast.

"Menace," a play of the Orient, by Arthur M. Brilliant, is scheduled for the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, Monday, March 14. In the cast are Jack Roseleigh, Pauline McLean, Eva Casanova and Wyrley Birch.

The Heckscher Theatre Guild, a children's organization, will present Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Little Princess," a dramatization of "Sara Crewe," on Saturday afternoon, March 26, at the Heckscher Theatre, Fifth avenue and 104th street. The cast is composed entirely of children.

AMUSEMENTS

new PLAYWRIGHTS theatre

524 St. Thos., 206 W. 52d Columbus 1393

"EARTH" By Ben Jo Bashe

"LOUDSPEAKER" Resumes March 14

PLYMOUTH West 45 St. Eves. 5:30

Every Eve. (Exc. Thurs.) & Sat. Mats.

WINTHROP AMES

Gilbert & Sullivan

Opera Co. E. PIRATES OF PEN.

Thurs. Mats. & Eves. "Iolanthe"

EARL CARROLL Vanities

Earl Carroll Theatre, 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Sam. H. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.

Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 & 8:30

WHAT PRICE GLORY

Mats. (exc. Sat.) 5:00-8:15 Eves. 8:00-11:15

BROADWAY

THEATRE Guild Acting Company in

PYGMALION

Week Mar. 14—Brothers Karamazov

GUILD THEA. W. 52 St. Eves. 8:15

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15

Ned McCobb's The Silver Cord

John Golden Th. 55, E. of H. by Circle

Mts. Th. & Sat. 5:078

Socialists "Bankrupt,"

Hints V. F. Calverton

In Lecture at C. P. Hall

"In spite of the bankruptcy of the socialist party of the United States," declared V. F. Calverton, editor of "The Modern Quarterly," speaking on "The New Negro," at the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., Sunday night, "there is no doubt that the Communist Party would join with it to fight some fundamental major issue."

Calverton's lecture, which was an academic discussion of the early Ethiopian culture, brought forth spirited comment from the floor. A large number of speakers, active in the revolutionary movement, insisted that Calverton had neglected to emphasize the necessity for immediate struggle for the emancipation of the American Negroes as wage workers, side by side with their emancipation as a race.

The lecturer, besides being a contributor to "The Nation" and "Current History," also conducts a column for "The New Leader," a socialist weekly.

Calverton has also contributed to the magazine section of THE DAILY WORKER.

Want Woman For Regent.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Republican women of the state started a drive today to have a member of their sex elected to the board of regents to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles B. Alexander of New York.

Cal May Go West.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—President Coolidge expects to establish the summer White House "in the West" this year—the term embracing all the territory between Michigan and Utah, it was announced at the White House today.

CARROLL McCOMAS



In "Night Hawk," Roland Oliver's tense drama, now being revived at the Frolic Theatre.

On the Screen

Joseph von Sternberg will direct "Underworld," the photoplay of gangster life written by Ben Hecht. George Bancroft and Evelyn Brent have been cast for important roles.

The Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, a new film art theatre, is planning to show, as its first picture, "The Marriage of the Bear," the latest release of the Sovkino, which produced "Potemkin."

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"Pygmalion" Author Craves For the Comfort of the Cinema House

Motion Pictures Relieve Spectator of Worry and Self-Consciousness, Says Shaw.

George Bernard Shaw, author of "Pygmalion," which the Theatre Guild is reviving the entire week of March 21 to 27 for the benefit of the readers and sympathizers of The DAILY WORKER, may be a confirmed pessimist, but he believes in making the play-geer comfortable.

He boils the whole psychology of play-going thus: if a good play makes him forget his discomfort, a bad one makes him remember it and fear it next time.

With the rapid growth of the motion picture house, Shaw has often cast his reflection toward it. He craves for the comfort of the cinema house, the best of which are made very comfortable because as they are seldom filled, nor ever expected to be filled, and pay handsomely when they are what the manager of an ordinary theatre would call empty, the temptation to pack the seats together without regard to the comfort of the sitters is less strong than the desire to court their custom. Besides the cinema relieves the spectator of all pre-occupying and worry self-consciousness—about his dress, for instance—whereas the ordinary theatre, the moment it takes its glaring lights off the actors, turns them full onto the blushing spectators. This factor in the success of the silent drama is of enormous importance; but it is so little talked about that Shaw should not be surprised if some "idiot" were to invent a means of making the auditorium in a fully lighted auditorium, and be



George Bernard Shaw.

hailed by the industry he was endeavoring to ruin.

Altering the subject from the movies to the drama proper, Bernard Shaw has this to say: "If the theatre can give me another sort of theatre I think I am in a position to write another sort of play, quite as good and fresher in form than the old ones, but impossible of performance in the old nineteenth century theatres. Wagner, after composing operas for the old opera houses, composed the Ring for a theatre that did not exist, and thereby forced it into existence.

"Whether my play will have the compelling force of the Ring, I do not know, but as least, if my New York congregation will not provide the Guild with funds for the theatre, the play shall be there to tantalize them."

WHAT Is A Copper's Nark?

The Note Taker (with quick interest)—What is a copper's nark?

The Bystander (inapt at definition)—It's a—well it's a copper's nark, as you might say.

If You Really Want To Know —and who wouldn't?

Attend

The Theatre Guild's Production
of

George Bernard Shaw's
PYGMALION

during The DAILY WORKER benefit week, beginning March 21st. See one of the most mirth provoking comedies of the current season, learn what a copper's nark is, and help The DAILY WORKER all in the same evening. The chances are you won't agree with Shaw, but you'll have an enjoyable evening just the same. Make reservations immediately at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street (Stuyvesant 6584). Standard Guild prices.

I. L. D. TO HONOR COMMUNARDS AT ANNUAL BAZAAR

(Continued from Page One)

dance music. There will be a ball on each of the four nights.

The restaurant under the efficient management of the Food Workers will provide many pleasant surprises in the culinary art.

The Booths will contain everything needed by you. A specially fine and comprehensive selection of spring garments are on hand.

All roads lead to the Star Casino. Be there on time and enjoy the evening; admission 35 cents. The Class War Prisoners look to the workers of New York to make such a wonderful demonstration of solidarity that the agitation for their release will become intensified.

The Paris Commune celebration this year is being held on the fourth day of the International Labor Defense bazaar in the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, on March 10th to 13th.

This monumental proletarian event which for the first time in history placed a workers' government at the head of a community and has ever since that time been a source of revolutionary inspiration will be celebrated at the bazaar.

The Franco-German war like all wars placed a heavy burden on the workers of France. Starvation was rampant; workers were thrown out of their houses into the streets. At last, being unable to bear it any longer they rose in their might and established the historic Commune of Paris.

In spite of the combined onslaught of the French and German reactionaries who combined in order to crush the workers the Communards carried on for two short months during which they introduced many improvements. Finally on March 18th, 1871 the Commune was overthrown in a swelter of blood. It is computed that approximately 13,000 workers were brutally murdered. The walls of Paris were bespattered with blood; for weeks the river Seine was like a river of blood. On the slightest provocation workers houses were ransacked and the occupants beaten to death.

Every year the workers of the world honor the sacred memory of those militant pioneers. This year, the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Commune promises to offer the biggest celebration yet held in New York. Prominent speakers including Juliet, Stuart Poyntz, William F. Dunne, Joseph Brodsky, etc., will paint a word picture of the great struggle of the working class. A feature of the celebration will be a tableau of the walls of Paris.

All workers are invited to attend.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Theatre tickets could be sold only from the box office, under a bill introduced in the legislature today by Assemblyman Cuvillier.

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Furriers Gain Control Over Large Shop

Arrest Three Gangsters For Attacking Workers

The union-smashing campaign of the united forces of reaction in the International Fur Workers' Union and the American Federation of Labor met with a two-fold defeat yesterday, when the largest fur shop in the world, A. Weekstein & Sons agreed to recognize only the furriers' Joint Board; and when the International's crew of notorious gangsters was utterly routed when they made an attack on a group of fur workers late yesterday afternoon.

It had been planned by the special committee in charge of "reorganizing" the fur workers' Joint Board, that the shop of A. Weekstein should be forced to register in full with the International as soon as its new headquarters opened. Since this is the largest fur shop in the city, and in fact the largest in the world, this would make the enrollment campaign sound successful from the start.

Terror Fails.
Gangsters were brought to the shop last week to terrorize the workers, and the boss also used his influence in behalf of the International. But the result of this persecution was that 36 of the workers came out on strike last week and the others soon followed.

Refusing to go back to work while the gangsters remained in the shop, the workers have remained on strike until yesterday when Harry Weekstein, a member of the firm, met a committee elected by the shop, and agreed to recognize the Joint Board and not to try to force workers to register with the rights or in any other way interfere in the union dispute.

Draw Out Dispute.
The workers then agreed to return to the shop today, after they had drawn up the following resolution which was signed by each of them: "In view of the fact that Harry Weekstein, of the firm of A. Weekstein & Sons, officially promises to the shop chairman and to the shop committee that he will no longer interfere in the union politics; that no one in the shop will dare to force the workers to register with the new scab union; and that the Joint Board is recognized by the firm of A. Weekstein & Sons.

"Therefore be it resolved, that we workers agree to return to work with the understanding that as soon as this promise of the firm is broken, the workers of the shop, together with the Joint Board will adopt the necessary measures to preserve the security and the liberty of the workers."

Defeat Gangsters.
Early yesterday morning, 150 members of the Defense Committee marched through the fur district on the watch to protect workers from being terrorized by the slugs.

About five o'clock when the committee was again on duty to prevent any workers from being forced to register at the ten cent union, they were attacked at Sixth Avenue and 29th Street by an International gang which included Sam Mintz, who was once charged with murder, has been mixed up in a number of shooting affairs, and was arrested last year for an attempted attack on the Joint Board treasurer.

Murderers in Crowd.
Another member of the group was Harry Korman, known as "Kid Ashby," who was held on a murder charge in 1920; "Ruby" Levitt who has a notable prison record; and Willie Rosenfeld, who not only has a police record but is at present under graft charges in connection with his former union activities.

Two of the gangsters were arrested during the attack. Mintz being discovered with an open knife in his hand. A Reicher, a leading member of the Furriers' Trade Union Group was also arrested.

Isadore Flaxman and Morris Tauber, two of the fur workers who were attacked, were taken to the hospital for treatment of severe cuts. But the gangsters were so completely routed in the fray that they will probably think twice before they try these terrorist tactics again.

Each morning, noon and evening, the Defense Committee will be in the fur district to protect workers, and to warn the International that it cannot force the workers to register. So far the ten cent union headquarters are deserted except for the famous gangsters.

Party Speakers Meet
To Arrange Memorial
And China Meetings

Speakers for the New York District of the Workers' (Communist) Party will meet this evening at 108 East 14th Street to arrange for "Hands Off China" and Ruthenberg memorial meetings.

Outlines prepared by the agitprop department and general discussion by speakers on the methods of presenting talks will be features of the program.

All those who are interested in and capable of addressing mass meetings, or sub-section and unit meetings, are urged to attend.

YOU CAN HELP

The DAILY WORKER editorial department with a donation of chairs, desks, typewriters. They need not be new ones. We could use four chairs, two desks and two typewriters. If you have any such articles which you wish to make a gift or sell cheap to The DAILY WORKER we will be glad to hear from you. Phone Orchard 1680 or write 33 First Street. We will provide for delivery of these articles.

Sigman's Thugs Knife Workers But Lose Out

Strong arm men and gangsters, the henchmen of Morris Sigman, president of the Furriers' Union swooped down upon a picket line at the A. 1 Dress Shop, 361 West 36th Street early Wednesday morning, beat up two pressers, slashing them with knives, and fled. Six who were arrested by police after they had chased the car were held without bail in the Jefferson Market Court.

Tony Burlo and Angelo Vacca, pressers, were severely cut by the knives of the ruthless gangsters. Burlo received a face wound requiring thirteen stitches. They were rushed to a physician who treated their wounds. Police found two knives in the possession of the gangsters, one of them still wet with blood.

All Criminals.
The men arrested were Morris Golonbach, Harry Liss, Isaac Robin, Sam Schechter, Henry Morris, and Sam Gold. One of them is said to have served three terms in Sing Sing, and Schechter is a known agent in the garment district as a "scab agent" who has given protection during strikes to scabs, yet is now in the hire of the International.

In view of the serious injuries inflicted by the gangsters upon Burlo and Vacca, as well as their previous records, Judge Flood, held all six for hearing upon a charge of felonious assault on Friday, and without bail.

Hyman Scores Methods.
Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board is commenting upon the "use of the methods of the employers by Sigman in his attempt to smash the opposition of the masses of the workers to his control," said:

"Our picket lines have been stronger this week than ever before. An incident such as this brutal assault serves to make it clear that the mass of the workers are standing with the Joint Board while Sigman must depend upon hired thugs for his support."

Appeal To Workers.
An appeal to all cloak and dressmakers to give a half day's pay to the Defense Fund for the sixteen imprisoned cloakmakers was decided upon by all the Executive Boards and officers of locals of the Joint Board who met last night in Local 22 to consider the present situation in the struggle of the Joint Board against the disrupting influences of Sigmanism.

The general campaign for defense will go forward vigorously during the rest of this week, according to announcements made today.

YOUNG WORKERS TO FIGHT A. F. L. REACTIONARIES

Organize Campaign for New Members

Determined to fight the influence of the American Federation of Labor bureaucrats who have been warring against left wing and Communist workers in the unions, the Young Workers' League of New York is planning an extensive membership drive.

Fraction meetings for the discussion of league problems and for the organization of the membership campaign have been arranged by the Industrial Department of the league.

The meetings of the following fractions will be held at the district office, 108 East 14th Street.

Millinery workers, Thursday, March 10th, 6:30.

Leather workers, Thursday, March 10th, 6:30.

Building trades workers, Tuesday, March 15th, 7:00.

Needle trades workers, Wednesday, March 16th, 6:30.

Metal trades workers, Monday, March 21st, 7:00.

Office workers, Wednesday, March 23rd, 7:00.

Industrial organizers of units should make every effort to secure the attendance of all unit members.

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Union Meetings

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee of Cloakmakers and Furriers has called a general mass meeting for Saturday, at one o'clock, in Cooper Union. Speakers will be Ben Gold, Julius Portnow, C. S. Zimmerman, Joseph Boruchowitz, A. Liebowitz, Pat Devine and Louis Hyman. Workers are urged to "raise your voice of protest as a warning to Rosinsky and other enemies of the working class".

For Sunday, the Shop Chairman's Council has called a meeting in Brownsville at the Hopkinson Mansion.

On Thursday, the membership of Local 9 will meet at Stuyvesant Casino to consider defense and the general campaign.

Protest Meeting.

The Williamsburg Progressive Club is calling a protest meeting in behalf of the imprisoned cloakmakers on Friday, March 11th, at 8 p. m., at Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

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Ruthenberg Challenged U. S. Capitalism When It Felt Itself All-Powerful

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

CAPITALIST greed felt securely enthroned in New York City, on Tuesday night, March 8th. Its "bomb squad" was ever alert at the great Grand Central Station, and all along the line of march, from 42nd street to the Manhattan Lyceum on Fourth street, police were anxiously attentive, but the long procession of mourning comrades were permitted to follow in peace the ashes of our dead leader, C. E. Ruthenberg, for a brief part of the long journey, on their way to the last resting place beneath the walls of the Kremlin, at Moscow, capital city of the Union of Soviet Republics.

Yet in this very city Ruthenberg had predicted the downfall of this powerful capitalist state, mightiest in the world today. His prediction was thrown as a challenge into the midst of court, prosecutor and jurymen, and he got a prison sentence for telling what he believed.

Built and strengthened for 150 years, with a seemingly disciplined police force today, a mighty army and powerful navy; armed forces on sea, land, air with apparently smoothly running administrations in villages, cities, counties, states and nation at Washington, the prosecutor of Ruthenberg could not imagine the time when the present capitalist government of the United States of America would cease to function.

The prosecutor's questions and Ruthenberg's answers ran thru my mind as we marched, first along Park avenue, the home of the great rich, then into Fourth avenue where the class struggle shows its naked fists in trade union headquarters edging on privately owned shops and factories, then into 14th street and along Second avenue on the East Side where the workers live in dense masses. The questions and answers are to be found in the court record as follows:

"Q. How does the government break down if strikes are going on? A. Thru its inability to function.

"Q. What do you mean by its inability to function, I am speaking of the government while strikes are going on, inability to function? A. Yes; if the industries, if the railroads, if the telegraph were tied up in this country thru the strike of the working class, if industry were broken down thru the contradictions of capitalism, it could be very well the fact that the existing government could no longer carry on its work as a government, thru not having the means of doing so.

"Q. We still have our army and we have got our navy and we have our police department thruout the country; how is the government broken down because industry breaks down? A. It would be very conceivable that if such a situation existed that the larger part of the army, as was the case in Russia, would support the workers in their efforts to establish a government that could function.

"Q. You mean by that, that the soldiers would desert the regular army and go over to the support of the workers, is that what you mean? A. That the army, individuals and units would go over to the support of the workers' councils, yes."

Judge Bartow S. Weeks began to feel a little uneasy at this point and began asking a few questions of his own, that Ruthenberg answered as follows:

"Q. If the railroad workers struck, there are other people in this country besides railroad workers, are there not? A. I presume so.

"Q. Could not the citizens who believe in the government take the places of the railroad workers, and with less efficiency, operate the railroads? A. The situation that I have prescribed presupposes that the masses at that particular time will have been placed in a position of opposition, that they will have been disgusted, that they will desire a change in the situation in the government, or otherwise such a change could not be brought about.

"Q. If the masses numerically want to change the form of government, why can't they do it with the exercise of their vote? A. In the first place, I think it has been figured out that one forty-fourth of the people of the United States, of the citizens of the United States, can block any change in the form of government, that is, thru the arrangement of the method of making amendment to the constitution, the fact that three-quarters of all the states are required.

"The various checks and counterbalances which were inserted in the constitution in order to protect the existing form of government, the government of the capitalists, this method is a long and tedious process, and my explanation presupposes the existence of a crisis, when it is a matter of life and death, a matter of getting food, getting clothing, getting homes, having society function, for the people to act at once."

Then the prosecutor again took up the questioning.

"Q. But the men going on strike on the railroads cut down the possibility of transporting the food, doesn't it? A. The new government would have as its—

"Q. Please answer my question. I will come to the new government later on. A. It would.

"Q. When the workers go out on strike, the railroad workers, that paralyze the railroads and prevents the transportation of food unless volunteers take their places? A. That is the very point of my illustration that the capitalist system brings about the situation."

Mr. Rorke, the prosecutor, here yelled, "I object," but the court decreed that Ruthenberg might answer, and he did as follows:

"The capitalist system brings about this situation where workers are compelled to strike in order to secure enough to live on, and this paralyzes industry, and this will compel the workers to take steps to change the system in order to eliminate this paralysis of industry, this breakdown.

"What steps are the workers going to take at that point to change the system? They are out now. They have gone out on strike. What steps are the workers going to take, to take the railroad and change the system? A. I have stated that in such a crisis there would very likely be set up workers' councils which would assume the state power and begin to function as a government and would take control of the means of production and distribution and operate them for the good of society.

"Q. Do you mean these workers, proletarian workers, are going to take these railroads and other sources of distribution and production at that point? A. I mean that the working class will take these means of distribution and production and operate them.

"Q. Do you say that at that point a working class state has been established? A. I stated that in such a crisis, workers' councils would be established which would begin to function as a government."

And it was of that change and its triumph that the marchers thundered as they sang "The International" marching in memory of C. E. Ruthenberg, who had courageously challenged American capitalism in the hour when it felt eternally all-powerful.

Ruthenberg--the Leader

By MEILECH EPSTEIN

I CAN see his figure standing before me, as if alive. A tall and stalwart figure, and full of noble grace. Here he is looking at me with his light grey eyes of a bluish hue assuming a bright steel gaze in moments of serious reflection. And here is his face, refined, intellectual and firm, with its even and sharp lines. I can hear his deep, emotional, soft and caressing voice imparting a tone of inner warmth of feeling and of unusual strength and conviction. It is the voice of a leader.

I have often asked whence has this son of a German longshoreman, who knew so much want and suffering in his early youth, derived this iron shod body, this steel character, and commanding personality?

Yes, he was born to lead. Those who have seen him but once will never forget the impression he made upon them. And this impression was even more intensified the more intimately one had come to know him.

It is true that as Communists we must not allow ourselves to fall into sacrificing and forceful, but unrelenting fact of this heavy and unreplaceable loss to keep to the rule. The deep feeling of personal, painful regret must find its expression.

Due to specific American conditions the labor movement of this country has not brought forward the type of a leader that we have seen in Europe. Something was always lacking even in the best of our labor leaders. One sidedness has always been one of his weaknesses. On the one hand, Debs with his over-sentimentalism and emotionalism often losing himself in the dim realms of abstract and beautiful phraseology. On the other hand we had a Daniel DeLeon—hard, inflexible, unyielding and narrow sectarian.

Debs' heart always throbbed in accord with the wishes and needs of the masses; he identified himself with the masses and he was one of them in fact, but he was not their leader. At times he stood at the head of great labor struggles, but he lacked the real qualities of leadership. He lacked the theoretical and analytical line of Marxism. He gave himself up to every new wave that came along and he was tossed along by the waves, like a ship without a compass.

Daniel DeLeon was proficient in theory, the most thorough Marxist in America. An obstinate fighter, self-sacrificing and forceful, but unrelenting. DeLeon did not understand the Leninistic method of giving in case of necessity, but not giving up; that he must not compromise on main principles, yet it is often necessary to detour from the main road in order to achieve the main objective. DeLeon probably had the qualities of leadership, but he lived twenty years ahead of time. He did not have the capacity to adapt himself to the objective conditions of the labor movement of his time. Therefore he had to fail; just as Debs, his exact counterpart, had to fail.

Charles E. Ruthenberg was the first comprehensive leader that the labor movement of this country produced. In Ruthenberg there was a combination of all the good qualities of both Debs and DeLeon, minus their weak points. It was not his fault that our Communist movement has not had time to develop to any extensive dimensions and his great capacities for leadership have not met the suitable conditions for their full display.

Ruthenberg was an excellent Marxist. This meant a whole lot in the American socialist movement. In the conglomeration of syndicalism, semi-anarchism and spineless reformism which swarmed within the socialist party, a good Marxist was a rare and valuable phenomenon. Ruthenberg came to the socialist party by way of Marx and he remained a Marxist till the end.

Ruthenberg was an energetic and courageous fighter. This even his bitterest opponents will admit. Intrepid and obstinate in struggle, he threw himself into the midst of every important labor fight disregarding his own life and security. In this he was like DeLeon, but what a big difference between the two of them. Unlike DeLeon, Ruthenberg was not sectarian. To him the letter of the Marxist theory was not a thing of first consideration, as it was to DeLeon. Ruthenberg had an understanding and sympathetic ear for the immediate needs and demands of the masses. Ruthenberg's Marxism was rounded out by his Leninism.

To Ruthenberg mass-activity and mass-struggle were life itself. His road was the highway leading towards the American working masses. And this was extraordinary in a man who came to the socialist movement from a big executive position in the offices of a great clothing factory, the kind of a position that makes a person rather pedantic and detached from the channels of life of the masses. He gave up a great career under capitalism, abandoned his early interests in accounts and figures and attached himself to the life and the struggles of the masses. His mind and his heart were awake to their needs and strivings. All his strategic maneuvers for a labor party were expressions of his great desire to draw the American working class into the struggle against capitalism. This was the aim of his life. He was deeply wounded by the indifference of the overwhelming mass of the workers to their class interests and he was always searching for the way to arouse them to the struggle for their class interests.

Ruthenberg, the intrepid fighter! How many in the labor movement can boast of such a record? Imprisoned twice and a third imprisonment awaited him, but death came along and snatched him out of the hands of capitalist justice. Death is more formidable even than the United States Supreme Court itself.

Ruthenberg was never a parlor revolutionist. He was not a book socialist, in spite of the fact that he came to socialism by way of books and theories. His immense energies have not allowed him to be lost within the realm of abstract theories and speculations. At the very start he became a leader of the Left Wing of the socialist party. He gave himself entirely to the revolutionary movement without conditions or reservations.

Hillquit and Berger were also opposed to war, but what a great difference between their opposition and his. At the St. Louis convention Ruthenberg was the leader of the Left Wing, who fought for the famous anti-war resolution. Right after the convention he carried that resolution to the working masses. He led the great anti-war labor demonstration in Cleveland, the only one of its kind in America. And when capitalist justice made him pay the price he accepted it with the joy of one who has done his duty and was ready to give everything he had for the revolutionary cause.

At the famous Bridgman convention, when it became known that the convention place would be raided by department of justice agents and that it was necessary to escape, it was agreed that Comrade Ruthenberg should be among the first to leave. But he would not go. As secretary of the party, he claimed, he could not leave the convention before everything is arranged and put in order. He stayed to the last minute and was overtaken by the government spies. Such was Ruthenberg—the first to face hard work and danger, the last to escape from it.

Ruthenberg was more than the secretary of the party. A builder by nature, he kept on building the structure of the Communist movement in this country step by step and layer upon layer, diligently, unswervingly. A robust builder, with a rich experience and a good understanding of the correct Leninist line—he was the leader of the Workers (Communist) Party and the beloved comrade trusted by all.

He was but 44 years of age. He was in the best of his years, full of energy and vitality, when cruel death snatched him away from our midst. His last words were the proper climax of his eventful revolutionary life.

Charles E. Ruthenberg is dead, but his party is alive. Let us strengthen and build our party, and his.



Alexander Kerensky on "Secret" Mission to the United States.

ARTHUR MacMANUS

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

THE press last week carried a brief notice of the death of our British comrade Arthur MacManus. In one week the American and British movements each mourn the death of one of its best-known figures. Those of our American comrades who met him when he lived in Moscow knew Mac as a genial comrade, always ready to suspend his intense absorption in world labor problems for an hour or two of good fellowship. His frail short figure, his large head with its deep brow surmounted by a shock of unruly hair, his merry eyes and friendly smile and his broad Scotch accent made Mac one of the most popular and likeable figures in the international group in Moscow.

But in Moscow MacManus was already suffering from failing health and the gradual loss of physical strength which ended in his untimely death. The qualities which made Mac the mass leader he was, the Mac who helped to keep the working class movement alive in England during the worst days of reaction of the world war, and to teach the British militarists that there was a limit to which the workers could be driven—these qualities of course had little chance to display themselves in Moscow.

Before the creation of the British Communist Party, MacManus was one of the outstanding leaders of the Socialist Labor Party, the only party in England which in those days could boast of any degree of mass working class following. The party was very small as numbers go, but its main strength was in the industrial areas of the north of England and in Scotland. It wielded a powerful influence in these districts during the war, among the workers in the large munitions, ship-building and armament construction works, particularly in the Clyde-side. This was the seat of the famous shop steward movement. Under the fearless leadership of MacManus and his comrades, a revolutionary spirit was developed which became more and more intense as the war progressed. Persecution and imprisonment and the threats of court martial left the leaders undaunted, till at last the baffled government kidnapped them and forbade them to set foot in the disturbed areas. These were the famous Clyde-side deportations which displayed the power of the workers' leaders by the fact that the government dared not resort to more drastic measures against them.

The Socialist Labor Party was very left in its tendencies, and when the question arose after the war of fusing existing working class parties into a single Communist party, it held severely aloof. MacManus was one of the leaders who at last succeeded in swinging the best elements of the party into the unity negotiations which ended in the formation of the British Communist Party in 1920 of which MacManus was the chairman until that office was abolished.

Arthur MacManus was all his life a revolutionary by instinct, all his life a fighter in the working class cause. For that cause he more than once suffered hardship and imprisonment. Shortly after his return from Moscow in 1925 he was again arrested along with eleven other Communist leaders as a result of the spectacular "red raids" of the British government. He was sentenced to imprisonment. With health already broken, there is no doubt that this new term hastened his end. He died in the cause for which he had lived.

"PRESERVED," ACCORDING TO GREEN



The Boss: This trade union preservation was a great idea! Now we don't need to be afraid of that big fellow.

BOOKS

CONTRIBUTORS WANTED.

We are looking for brief, intelligent, well-written book reviews. They should be no longer than 350 words. Books discussed must be timely (not necessarily hot off the press), and must be written from the point of view of those who have accepted the Marxist interpretation of society as a point of departure. Each review should carry with it the exact title of the book, author, publisher, year, and price. Also full name and address of reviewer.

Those who have been reading the BOOKS department can gather a general idea of what we should like to get from our contributors.

POOR WHITES.

The Twilight of the White Races, by M. Muret. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Poor Woodrow Wilson. Little did he know, when his Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, was hounding Reds, that six years later his name would be mentioned as a collaborator of the Third International; little did he know when he kicked off that his innocuous phrases would, like the eyes of Helen of Troy, set the world aflame. Poor Wilson died before Muret published his "Twilight of the White Races."

Here is Muret's discovery: There is a black and brown as well as a yellow peril. Turkey, Egypt, India, Syria, Persia, Afghanistan, China are all rising against the white races. The African Negroes will rise soon.

How account for this menace to white supremacy? That's simple, says Muret. "Wilson's phrases about self-determination and Moscow propaganda done it." The yellow, brown and black races docilely submitted to the domination of the white race until Wilson came along, and started to mouth about the rights of small nations to determine their own destiny; until the Third International came along and started to hand out gold to backward races in an effort to further their own nefarious schemes.

Muret's book contains a good deal of excellent material on the nationalist revolts in Asia and Africa. As an interpretation of that material, it is ridiculous. H. F.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

"Your column is always entertaining, and sometimes informative," writes John Rumburg of Brooklyn. "There is one suggestion that I should like to make, however. And that is that you run occasional bibliography on subjects of current and vital interest."

"A bibliography on China, for instance, would be far more valuable and interesting just now than several columns of wise-cracks about Will Durant and George Jean Nathan."

A good suggestion. We print below the names of a number of books on China. No one of them deals adequately with the subject; nor do all of them combined give thereader a complete picture of the events in China or the social and economic forces underlying them. They are, however, in our conception, the best books available on the subject.

Communist International for December 30. Contains a study of rural conditions and peasant organization, by R. Miff.

The Awakening of China, by James Dolsen. Probably the best analysis of the nationalist movement that has yet been published. Omits the peasantry and under-estimates the role of the middle classes, however.

Foreign Financial Control in China, by T. W. Overlach. The story of imperialist aggression in China.

China's Place in the Sun, by Stanley High. Material for historical background, and student movement.

Western Civilization and the Far East, by Stephen Hall-King. Historical background, the Revolution of 1911, the industrialization of China.

China Yesterday and Today, by E. T. Williams. Valuable summary of events since the Boxer rebellion.

British Foreign Office: Report on Labor Conditions in China. Contains report of Shanghai Labor Commission; conditions in Shanghai mills, hours, wages, etc.

Why China Sees Red, by Putnam Weale. A Soviet-gold interpretation of the events in China. Record of events 1924-25; the Shanghai massacre.

Occidental Interpretation of the Far Eastern Problem, by Woodhead, Norton, Arnold. Prejudiced imperialist view of the revolution; contains some good material on industrialization by Julian Arnold, however.

China and the Powers, by H. K. Norton. A history of China's relations with the powers—from an imperialist point of view.

Rural Economy in China, by Prof. Taylor and C. B. Malone. Only reliable survey of rural conditions in China. Farm wages, taxes, size of land holdings, etc.

China at the Conference, by W. W. Willoughby. The Washington Conference and the Shantung question.

China's Awakening, by Tyan. Social results of China's industrialization by a conservative Chinese.

Foreign Rights and Interests in China, by W. W. Willoughby. Imperialist expansion into China; unequal treaties; extraterritorial rights, concessions, leased territories, etc.

China Year Book, Woodhead. Contains valuable statistical data; extent of industrialization, etc.

International Press Correspondence.

British Labour Monthly. Especially articles by R. Page Arnot and Ewer.

These books should be read with a great deal of care. Many of them, particularly those by Weale, Woodhead and Norton, subscribe to the Soviet-gold interpretation of the nationalist movement, which is delicately intertwined with fact. The reader should be careful to separate fact from imperialist propaganda. H. F.

MORE ABOUT "THE NEW MASSES."

"Your reviewer, Sender Garlin," writes Benjamin Weiss, "has said a few things about 'The New Masses' that have been waiting to be said for many months. The complete fatuousness of some of its attempts to be jazzy and up-to-date has been trying the patience of many who, like myself, hopefully greeted the birth of 'The New Masses' and waited in vain for some signs of its emergence from the nippie and diaper stage."

"Your reviewer, however, failed to point out a howling disparity. In the issue in which 'the correct revolutionary proletarian attitude towards sex' is so pompously discussed, there is not a single article about China. I realize, of course, that China has nothing to do with the correct revolutionary proletarian attitude towards sex, but am I cockoo or just a trifle stupid if I venture to suggest that the goings-on in China are vastly more important than any such floundering nonsense. Is 'The New Masses' a revolutionary working-class magazine of the arts or is it merely another demented offspring of Greenwich Village?"

"This hasn't been 'The New Masses' first offence. From the very beginning the magazine has seemed to consider it a moral obligation to be smarter than Mr. Mencken and more jazzy than the tabloids. What has been its contribution toward molding a positive working class culture and working class art? Sure the pictures have been funny. But one gets tired of wise-cracks and college-boy cynicism. And in its desire to be 'proletarian' at any cost 'The New Masses' has gone to ludicrous extremes, and printed stuff by Alfred Kreymborg and Waldo Frank that was no more proletarian than Otto Kahn is."

"And where has 'The New Masses' been in the battles of the working class against reaction? What part has it played in the fight the left wing in the needle trades is making against the right wing renegades and stool-pigeons of the A. F. of L.? Why could it not have led the protest against the threatened assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti instead of leaving this job to the sanctimonious old lady of Park Row, the New York World? Yes, I remember it did publish one article on Sacco and Vanzetti, a highly literary interview with them by John Dos Passos. It was very pretty writing."

"Personally I think your reviewer was too easy with 'The New Masses.' The magazine, which is not yet a year old, seems to have definitely entered its dotage."